

Seizure Module (r Mar 2017)

Feedback Exercises

Unit 1

1. List at least six possible causes of seizures.

2. Match the following terms with the definitions below.

____ Seizure

____ Epilepsy

____ Convulsion

A. A tendency to have recurring seizures, usually resulting from a disorder of the central nervous system.

B. Term used to describe a tonic-clonic seizure formerly known as grand mal seizure.

C. Uncontrolled electrical discharge of brain cells, symptom of disturbed brain functions.

3. List at least five ways to prevent epilepsy.

4. T F The cause of most epilepsy is unknown.
5. T F Given the right circumstance, anyone can have a seizure.
6. T F Most epilepsy diagnosis occur after the age of 18.

Unit 2

1. What is an aura?

2. List five examples of an aura.

3. List three reasons why it is important to recognize and document auras.

4. T F It is the staff member's responsibility to diagnose a seizure.

5. T F The left side of the brain controls the left side of the body.

6. List at least four features of complex partial seizures.

7. T F Some types of seizure activity are difficult to distinguish from ordinary and predictable behavior.
8. T F A person with multiple disabilities is more likely to have several types of seizure patterns.
9. T F Partial seizures are generated in isolated areas of the brain.
10. T F There is no loss of consciousness in simple partial seizures.
11. T F Partial seizures may develop rapidly into a generalized tonic-clonic seizure.
12. T F Complex partial seizures are most likely to be mistaken for behavior problems or mental illness.
13. T F Tonic-clonic seizures involve only part of the body.

14. List at least three situations involving seizure activity that may require emergency medical care

15. T F Tonic-clonic seizures usually have no aura.

16. T F Children who experience febrile seizures are three to six times more likely to develop epilepsy than the general population.

17. T F Status epilepticus occurring in connection with tonic-clonic seizures is a life threatening emergency.

18. T F Absence seizures are most frequently outgrown during adolescence.

19. List one situation in which seizure activity is a life threatening emergency.

20. What is status epilepticus?

5. List at least three general guidelines to follow when assisting a person experiencing a complex partial seizure.

6. What are your agency procedures in dealing with medical emergencies, such as status epilepticus?
Write your agency policy.

7. List at least three situations involving seizure activity that may require emergency medical care.

Unit 4

1. What is the primary objective of the physician caring for the person with a seizure disorder?

2. Where does the physician get the information about the individual's seizure patterns?

3. List three diagnostic tests a doctor might use to decide on a diagnosis.

4. List the five basic principles that guide the physician's treatment.

5. Describe two of the three general ways medications prevent seizures.

6. Describe what happens to the medication in the body?

7. What is therapeutic range?

8. List at least five situations/occasions when the individual's blood level should be taken.

9. What is meant by the term "half-life"?

10. Half-life is important for the following two reasons:

11. What are some signs of the side effects in the following body systems?

Stomach/intestines:

Skin:

Liver:

Blood:

Kidney:

Central Nervous System:

12.. List two ways to reduce the likelihood of seizure activity.

13. T F About 80% of persons with epilepsy can be nearly or completely seizure free by using one or more appropriate medications.
14. T F The more drugs used, the greater the risk of side effects and/or interactions.
15. T F Therapeutic range is the same for every individual.
16. T F At steady rate, the blood level will be approximately the same from day to day.
17. T F Steady state is when the amount of drug going into your body is twice as much as the amount of drug coming out of your body.
18. T F Every person has his/her own half-life.

Unit 5

1. What is the goal of seizure treatment during pregnancy?

2. T F Epilepsy affects a person's ability to have sexual relations.
3. T F The change in seizure activity during pregnancy varies greatly.
4. T F Employment discrimination based on having epilepsy is legal.
5. T F It is illegal to ask about seizures on a job application.

6. What are three ways to help a person remember to take their seizure medications?

7. List at least five suggestions to help individuals deal with the fear they will have a seizure in public.

8. List at least four medical strategies you will use as a staff member to enable individuals to cope with their epilepsy on a day-to-day.

9. List at least five emotional well-being strategies you will use as a staff member to enable individuals to deal with their epilepsy on a day to day basis.

10. T F The chances of dying as a result of a seizure are very high.